

THE RIO NEWS.

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or upon occupations which can well afford to pay higher taxes. We have seen these municipal taxes so discriminated and multiplied that a small village grocery, or *venda*, finds it most difficult to save enough for the tax-gatherer. And in these same places we have seen the people put to the greatest inconvenience and expense to obtain necessities for the table because of the petty restrictions placed upon the humble producers and dealers who have hitherto been permitted to sell from door to door. It was this spirit of petty tyranny and irritating restriction, together with the new burdens of taxation, which aroused resistance and disorder in Pernambuco, and if not soon checked the same abuses will some day plunge the whole country into a hopeless anarchy.

The immediate remedy for these abuses on the part of state and municipal governments is naturally that of restricted powers. The national government must clearly define the powers of the states and hold them rigidly to their duty. There will then be no illegal taxation on imports, such as was imposed in Rio Grande do Norte the other day, no unjust burdens upon the people which operate to their disadvantage, and no complications in commerce, industry and finance caused by financial experiments on the part of over-zealous state legislators.

Then, within its own sphere, the state government must clearly define the powers and attributes of the municipalities, limiting their authority to impose taxes, to contract debts, to expend public money and to restrict trade and industry. The natural protector of the people should be the courts, but the law must render their action possible and certain by a clear definition of the rights of persons and property, and of the limitations of local authority. There must be one uniform law, and one common interpretation of it, so that the people may know clearly what their rights and privileges are. In one state, a municipality has assumed the right to grant an exclusive industrial privilege, all the states have done the same, and the national government still exercises the same power. Think of the conflict of authority that may exist in one little town in such an unsettled state of affairs. These three powers are also imposing separate taxes on imports, exports, and occupations. The national government enforces a stamp tax on every kind and description of business transaction, and in many states another similar tax is enforced for the benefit of the state. In some places it is necessary to deal with two sets of officials, not infrequently having diverse interests, and to pay two separate but similar taxes. And in many a case already, both the state and national governments have claimed the tax, to the embarrassment and prejudice of the individual whose only object was to close the business and go his own way. These are but a few of the instances where conflicts exist between the separate branches of government, and where subordinate authorities are assuming powers which ought never to be conceded to them. We are not sure that the governor of Pernambuco has any legal authority to suspend on obnoxious municipal law, but it was certainly the best step to take. It is a dangerous power to leave in the hands of an executive, but as long as the law does not place definite limitations upon local governments and until the courts are properly organized for the consideration of cases involving abuse and excess of authority, there is evidently no other remedy.

This check, however, implies a conflict of authority such as may be seen now in Pernambuco, and this implies, also, violence and disorder, and an eventual intervention of the national government by means of its military force. All these are dangerous possibilities, and are just so many obstacles to the orderly development of self-government and free institutions. Look at it as we may, the problem has but one solution—the immediate adoption of laws defining the powers of states and municipalities, the authority of officials, the competence of courts, the rights and privileges of individuals, and the remedies and penalties for every abuse of authority.

The renewal of military disorders in this city, as manifested by the savage raid of artillery soldiers in the Praia Formosa district on Sunday afternoon, demands a prompt remedy, and it should be the first duty of the authorities and people of this city to see that the measures adopted are vigorous and adequate to prevent any further

aggressions of that character. If the people of Rio de Janeiro have a particle of manhood in them, they will not submit to these outrages one moment longer. They have submitted to every kind of indignity and humiliation, and they have again and again yielded their streets to the savage nids of these drunken ruffians who call themselves soldiers, but whose officers sometimes describe them as the patriotic guardians of peace and public order. In reality, however, they are the exponents of everything criminal and disorderly. They are continually reported for robberies and burglaries, for assaults and assassinations. Their presence is a standing menace to life, property and good order. It is time, in our opinion, for the people to demand the removal of these men from the city. Let them be kept at Campo Grande, or even farther away, where their insubordination and savage lusts will not be a source of constant danger to the people who have no taste for their vicious pleasures. This ought to be a civilized and orderly community, but it never will be as long as such an undisciplined body of men is garrisoned here.

The continued emigration of Italian laborers from the country is beginning to look serious. The planters are already showing anxiety, and are in many places warmly advocating Chinese labor. What they will do to prevent the emigration from running away from bad treatment does not transpire, but it is quite evident that a law authorizing the introduction of Asiatics will very speedily be followed by labor contract laws similar to those by which the planters once tried to transform the European colonist to the condition of slaves. Bad as the outlook is on account of the emigration of laborers, it is even worse in the outlook for the future, with an alien race fixed in the country in a semi-servile condition. The inability of Brazilians to see the situation in this light is simply inexplicable. The Chinese may turn out to be profitable laborers for the planter, but as a demoralizing and degrading element they can not fail to do infinite harm. If they come in large numbers, the native laboring element will be either hopelessly crowded out, or degraded to the level of the yellow slave. Were the Brazilian planters really patriotic, they would never think of forcing such an alternative. The real element of strength in every country is to be found in its lower and middle classes; the more intelligent and prosperous they are, the stronger and more progressive will the country be. In Brazil the Chinese laborer will simply render it impossible to do any thing for the native white and black laborers of the country. Still further, they will very soon check the flow of European emigration into the country, from which the best results are to be anticipated. In our opinion the first duty of every patriotic Brazilian is to provide for the well-being of his own countrymen; that done, then his second duty is to provide for the acquisition of immigrant laborers who will develop into good citizens. If he ignores both of these duties, merely to acquire a class of laborers who can be driven like slaves, he is doing what the worst foreign enemy of his country could never accomplish—he is preparing to impoverish and degrade his own countrymen and to ruin them all for his own private advantage.

While we do not contest the position taken by the minister of agriculture and others in regard to claims of the São Paulo Railway Co. against competing lines to Santos, we find it impossible to accept some of the reasons advanced in his letter to the *Jornal do Comércio*, of the 12th. The purpose of the English company to close the port of Santos to all competitors is a mistake, and it is a still more serious mistake to insist upon it so stubbornly at this time. We must also blame the minister for forcing the issue in the new contract, for it was neither necessary, timely, nor politic. In our opinion, it is an error for an executive department to compel such settlements, and especially so as conditions to new contracts. It is an unfair and unjust advantage to take of the other party. While we do not support the English company's position, we desire to see them granted fair play in every particular, and they should be permitted the fullest recourse to the courts, or to arbitration. Forcing an interpretation of the old contract which this company considers a violation of its privilege, as an essential condition in a new contract for extensions so urgently needed,

is clearly unjust and contrary to good policy. Still further, it is prejudicial to public interests, for it defers a much needed public work for at least four or five years, even supposing competing lines can be built. As for the "favors" which the minister claims to have granted—are they favors in any particular? It is surely no favor to permit a company to invest money in the diplomatic of its lines; it is no favor to guarantee its legitimate enjoyment of such an investment for the short period of 20 years; and it is even less a favor to allow it sufficient time for surveys and construction. These are essential features of any such work. Nor is the minister's concluding illustration fair. The English company is not protesting against converging lines, but against lines starting from points beyond Jundiaí and reaching Santos by keeping outside its guaranteed zone. Technically such lines will not be "parallel," but practically they would certainly be so. While we do not think the company has much to fear from such lines, at the same time it is entitled to a candid consideration of its objection.

RIOTING IN PERNAMBUCO.

In Pernambuco on the 9th inst., a meeting, it is said, by 3,000 persons, was held at the market to protest against the new municipal taxes. A deputation from this meeting called on the governor who received it favorably and made a speech from the window of his house to the crowd assembled in the street, asking the people to respect the authorities and refrain from disorderly demonstrations and promising to defend their rights.

Later in the day the prefect of the city went to the market with some of his friends to inquire into the matter and after some parleying with the mob, which was armed with clubs, hatchets and stones. An aide-de-camp of the general was wounded, according to one account, by a stone thrown by one of the rioters, and according to another by a fall from his horse.

In the meantime the general had sent a detachment of infantry to the scene of conflict. Fighting ensued and the troops fired with blank cartridges, it is said, for the purpose of intimidating the mob, which was armed with clubs, hatchets and stones. An aide-de-camp of the general was wounded, according to one account, by a stone thrown by one of the rioters, and according to another by a fall from his horse.

The mob demanded the dissolution of the municipal council.

During the disturbances the business houses in the vicinity closed their doors.

On the 10th the governor ordered the suspension of the collection of the objectionable taxes, but the municipal government refused to respect the order and instructed its agents to continue to collect the taxes. The governor, it is said, sent a police force to the market to protect the persons who refused to pay. Deputy José Mariano received a telegram from Pernambuco on the 10th saying that the deposition of the governor is certain. On the 11th Gen. Roberto Ferreira telegraphed to Vice President Floriano Peixoto, stating that the federal troops maintain strict neutrality and will only interfere at the request of the legal authorities. This telegram appears to be in answer to one which is said to have been sent him by Gen. Floriano, instructing him not to depose the governor.

AN INTERESTING PROJECT.

We clip the following outline of an interesting project for a life-saving and salvage service on this coast from the *Uruguay News* of the 31st ult. We do not know the conditions and subsidy required, but as the project designed to render assistance to distressed vessels on a vast stormy coast, is certainly worthy of thoughtful consideration.

"Dr. Juan J. Vuengoson, has presented

simultaneously to the Oriental, Argentine and

Brazilian governments a scheme in which he offers

to undertake the services of life-saving of crews and

salvage of wrecks on these coasts on certain conditions, including a subvention.

The following are the chief points in this scheme for the foundation of what may be termed an International Salvage Company, which is to operate from Santa Catalina to Buenos Aires.

Three steamers as a minimum are to be constructed especially adapted for salvage purposes with all modern advances in this line. They will carry life-boats, pumps of great power, cables for life-saving and cannon to fire same. They are to be of a speed of at least 20 miles.

A small life-saving steamer is also to be constructed specially fitted up with life belts with and without light, day and night signals, cannon to throw cables, boats, etc.

Two of the steamers referred to are to be continually journeying between Buenos Aires and Santa Catalina the extreme points of their beat, and will call at Montevideo and Maldonado and carry passengers and cargo, and will keep the lighthouses supplied with food, etc. The other steamer will be permanently stationed at Maldonado and with fires always ready to answer any call for help transmitted by telegraph or otherwise.

When a storm comes on she will leave the port to look out for vessels in

distress and to render them assistance.

The small life-saving steamer is to be stationed near the

English bank to be ready to help in time of need.

The company will also have two large lighters at

Maldonado, for salvage as well as a pontoon depot

for coal, etc. General life saving service to be

gratuitous and the charges of that effected on

vessels and cargoes to be decided by arbitrators.

Help to either of the three governments gratis, but

a subvention is asked for."

From the *Merchants' Review*, New York, July 2.

RESULTS OF RECIPROCITY.

The value of the trade of the United States in merchandise with Brazil, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, St. Lucia, British West Indies and British Guiana, since the reciprocity treaties therewith went into effect, compares as follows with the value of the trade during the corresponding period of the preceding year:

	Imports	Exports
Brazil, 14 months in 1891-92	\$135,210,221	\$16,991,622
" " 1890-91	94,091,075	10,080,134
Increase in 1891-92	\$40,297,143	\$811,488
Cuba, 9 months in 1891-92	\$5,012,288	\$1,153,890
" " " 1890-91	44,574,240	9,771,056
Increase in 1891-92	\$10,338,048	\$4,758,234
Puerto Rico, 9 months in 1891-92	\$2,097,740	\$1,974,234
" " " 1890-91	2,200,204	1,670,535
Increase in 1891-92	\$102,524	\$303,699
S. Domingo, 9 months in 1891-92	\$1,827,171	\$765,816
" " " 1890-91	1,977,979	779,901
Increase in 1891-92	\$749,192	\$13,115
Brit. W. Indies, 4 months in '92	\$5,605,664	\$3,109,501
" " " '91	5,072,708	2,990,440
Increase in 1892	\$25,896	\$119,061
Salvador, 4 months in '92	\$1,867,669	\$402,048
" " " '91	1,370,002	434,590
Increase in 1892	\$591,667	\$32,542
B. Guiana, 2 months in '92	\$112,123	\$297,192
" " " '91	655,970	308,076
Decrease in 1892	\$343,847	\$10,884
Decrease		

It does not appear that the believers in reciprocity on the protectionist basis have much reason for congratulation in the above figures. The total increase in the imports of merchandise from the countries mentioned was \$51,555,575; the total increase in the exports to those countries was only \$5,035,894. According to the theory that only by exports can a country become rich—the protectionist theory—this showing is extremely unsatisfactory, as we have been compelled to purchase over \$50,000,000 worth of goods in order to expand our exports to the extent of barely \$6,000,000. Worse still, the exports to Santo Domingo for nine months, to Salvador for four months and British Guiana for two months show a decline compared with those for the same period in 1891.

From the *Jornal do Comércio*, August 12th.

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

We have received the following communication from the minister of agriculture:

"I have read the judicious observations of the *Rio News*, transcribed in your journal, in regard to the negotiations between the S. Paulo Railway Company and the government. There is one point which it is necessary to make clear in order that it may not be believed that the government wishes to introduce a new clause into the contract, or that it has proceeded incorrectly by agitating an important question.

Being certain and assured that the English company was in better conditions than any other to promptly meet the crisis of transportation in Santos, I endeavored to come to an arrangement with it in the first place. For this purpose I conferred with Mr. Speers and I made all possible concessions; such as extending for twenty years longer the period of *encampamento* (the taking over the property by the government), confirming all the rights and privilege which the company was enjoying; and I authorized the construction of the double line, in giving all necessary time for surveys and construction; 3rdly, I ordered that the capital account be charged with all realized expenses through the new works, stations, electric light apparatus, etc., for January, 1892, to date. As an only compensation and to keep myself within the authorization conferred by Congress, and complying with its clause 2 of its privilege, I explained this by the following: 'It will be understood that the city and port of Santos are not a privileged zone of the English company and that it can only stop the construction of lines which may have the same direction as its own—that is to say, from S. Paulo to São Paulo and São Paulo to Jundiaí.' I made it such concessions, so that nothing could be said as to the pretension of the English company of having the power in present, as it claimed, any construction from Santos to the interior, because Mr. Speers told me that the capital question for them was that of roads which had the same direction, for they did not consider Santos a privileged zone, which, nevertheless, as known by everyone who has studied this question, has always been a claim of the company, a claim energetically contested by the government. On this point there are documents in the archives of the department of agriculture.

Who then can say, when the government conceded so many favors to the English company, that the directory in London, upon so futile a protest as an interpretation of clause 2, in respecting all its privileges, in protecting its right to its privileged zone, could refuse to make a new contract imposing upon the government that clause 2 should be transcribed without any explanation? With such ample favors conceded to this company, which in past times the government of Brazil itself has already saved from ruin, what compensation is made the state? For, in view of the great commercial development of Santos, in view of the accumulation of merchandise which prevents the company from complying with its contract, in view of the progress of the *Brasília*, which day by day is attracting produce ... Almas, Paraná and Goyaz, should there be any fear that yet another line not parallel to the S. Paulo railway, not having the same direction, passing through other zones, serving other centers of production, respecting the

privileged zone of the English company, could prejudice the revenue of this company, especially if its service be good, if it meets the demands of commerce, and if through the superiority which it has over others, it reduces its tariffs in the public benefit? No! Such demands cannot be admitted! My conscience is sound, I am fulfilling my duty as a Brazilian; I am guarding the high interest of my country."

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

"H. M. SQUADRON" vs "RIO C. C."

Played August 9th. Mr. A. M. Lopes played on excellent, if slightly lucky innings for the Club and Mr. E. Morrissey made a very promising first appearance. Mr. Short played very well for the visitors. The score was as follows:

"RIO C. C."

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Wheatley H. L., b. Short. 6	
Mr. M. C. Smith. 1	
B. Short. 45	c. and b. Short. 0
Morrissey E., b. Short. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Richards A., b. Short. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Waddington R., c. and b. Short. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Richards C., c. and b. Short. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Waddington R., b. Short. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Morrissey E., c. and b. Short. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Waddington R., c. and b. Short. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Yarde F., b. Short. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Yarde F., c. and b. Short. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Minley C., not out. 0	c. and b. Short. 0
Extras. 0	0
Total. 103	Total. 44

"H. M. SQUADRON."

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Mr. Elyson, b. Wheatley. 2	b. Lopes. 5
Mr. Dixey, b. Wheatley. 0	b. do. 0
Mr. Peaford, c. Macintosh. 0	c. do. 0
Mr. Vandy. 0	b. do. 0
Capt. Wain, b. Wheatley. 0	c. and b. do. 0
Mr. Ling. 0	b. Richards. 1
Mr. Ling, c. Richards. 0	b. Richards. 1
Yarde. 3	c. not out. 0
Mr. Mowbray, b. W. H. 0	b. Lopes. 0
Waddington. 0	b. Lopes. 0
Mr. Dixey, c. Waddington. 0	c. Webb. b. Lopes. 7
b. Wheatley. 0	c. Lopes. 0
Mr. Smith, b. Yarde E. S. 0	b. Lopes. 0
Mr. Andrews, not out. 0	b. Lopes. 0
Extras. 0	0
Total. 37	Total. 61

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine naval maneuvers up the Uruguayan coast are pronounced a success.

The Uspalata pass across the Andes into Chile is now completely closed, excepting for the mules.

Exports from Argentina are steadily increasing and the prices obtained for Argentine produce is said to be very satisfactory.

Recent Hayes telegrams have been telling us that the Roca-Mitre party is favorable to the candidacy of Saenz Peña for the Argentine presidency. We have been led to believe that Saenz Peña had been elected.

The 140 Russian emigrants which have recently arrived at Hamburg complain bitterly of the treatment received in Argentina, where they were treated, they say, like slaves. The expenses of their return were paid by Baron Hirsch.

The Sociedad Rural Argentina wants the Argentine government to assume its \$500,000 debt and give it a subsidy, on the ground that it is a benefit to agriculture and stock-breeding. It might be said, however, that it is more interested in horse racing.

The electors having made their report, the Argentine Congress finally announced on the 21st that Dr. Luis Saenz Peña and Dr. José E. Uriburu had been duly elected President and Vice-President of Argentina for the term beginning on 12th October next.

A Rivera telegram in the Buenos Aires papers states that the Castillos partisans under Tadeo and Pedrinha have been committing numberless outrages in Rio Grande, killing their opponents, stealing and destroying property, without mercy and without scruple.

A committee of Argentine ladies of the Buenos Aires benevolent society has presented a petition to Congress in its' permission to organise a gigantic lottery to be drawn at Christmas, the proceeds of which are estimated at \$300,000 and will be applied to the building of a children's hospital.

The *Stig* has been enquiring into things and denies the rumors that government had given drafts on the custom-house to a well-known engineer to pay for making port soundings, but confirms the hardly less ugly rumor that government had paid \$12,000 in minor notes to an specie impresario to bring a company for the August fêtes. It is further said that Sr. Jaime Utrera, a nephew of the President, is a partner of the impresario in question. Public disgust at this continually revolting, which recalls the times of Santos, is extreme. The *Acacio* foams and roars with well simulated indignation at the above charge which has only increased the suspicion of its truth. —Montevideo Times.

A telegraph company has been registered by Sir John Fender, Sir James Anderson and others, under the name of "Pacific and European Telegraph Company" with a capital of £100,000, "to establish telegraphic communication from Buenos Aires to the West Coast, and make suitable arrangements with the Brazilian Submarine, Western and Brazilian, and West Coast of America Telegraph companies, each of which shall name one of their directors to sit on the board of the new company." The company has a concession from the Chilean government for "a submarine cable from Valparaiso to Tomé, Lota, Coronel, Concepcion and Talcahuano, to be completed within two years from date." "The government gives free use of public halls for offices, etc., and the company may fix its own tariff but cannot alter it without giving 30 days notice."

—Sr. Manuel Sosa, first pilot of the marine commandancy, has been rewarded by the Brazilian government with the present of £100 and a warm letter of thanks for his services to Brazilian men of war and merchant vessels for many years, and especially in the recent case of the *Sabre*. The presentation was made through the Brazilian representative here. —Montevideo Times.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 6.—*Senate.*—Senator Saldanha Marinho congratulated the country on the promulgation of the amnesty act. He thinks that now Brazil will enter into a phase of real republicanism. The government will hereafter respect the rights of citizens, those who have been persecuted are too patriotic to distrust the general harmony, and exceptional measures will no longer be required. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Demétrio Ribeiro spoke on affairs in Rio Grande do Sul and expressed his willingness to authorize the telegraph bureau to publish the telegrams sent by him and his friends, provided the government will permit the publication of all of its telegrams to Rio Grande do Sul. Col. Thomas Flores spoke on the same subject, asserting that both he and Julio de Castilhos had always been opposed to Gen. Deodoro's *coup d'état*, and that he was to command one of the columns that was to be sent to Rio de Janeiro for overthrowing the dictatorship.

AUGUST 8.—*Senate.*—Senator Piauinho Guedes complained of the harsh treatment he had received from the government. Without cause he had been arrested and had been incarcerated, without trial, in one of the jails in this harbor. He was willing, however, to forget his personal wrongs, but he could not refrain from expressing his feelings in regard to the deplorable state of his country. The republiken, he said, is a monster unfit to exist. Senator Elyson Marinho eulogized the present chief of police, and spoke in favor of the bill for reorganizing the police service. Senator Ubaldino do Amaral said that he is in favor of the bill, but thinks that in some respects it should be modified, especially in the part relating to expenditure, which might be reduced. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—A message was received from the President recommending legislation altering the present system of assisting the construction of railways.

AUGUST 9.—*Senate.*—Senator Rangel Pestana in a speech on a pension bill called attention to the fact that the country already spends with pensions over \$7,000,000 per annum. He thinks that, in view of the financial state of the country, it is time to restrain the liberality with which such favors have been granted. The bill for reorganizing the police service of the federal district was voted in and discussion, all amendments being either withdrawn or rejected. Senator Luiz Delphim spoke against the Chinese immigration bill. He thinks the Chinese are good laborers, but does not consider this a sufficient compensation for objection to them on other grounds. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—The substitutive bill of Deputado Leônidas Pflanze on martial law was rejected by a vote of 56 to 55. Deputado Retambo spoke on the wreck of the *Sabre*, which he attributes to the incapacity of the minister of marine.

AUGUST 10.—*Senate.*—Senator Saldanha Marinho introduced a bill providing that the property of the Benedictine monks shall revert to the state. The bill also extinguishes the civil existence of all religious orders, prohibits the wearing of ecclesiastical attire in any place except the churches, and punishes by the election of bishops, in conformity with ancient canonical usage, by their respective flocks. The bill reorganizing the police service of the federal district was voted in 3rd discussion, all amendments being rejected. The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion with an amendment providing that the bounty to volunteers in the army shall be paid in two installments of \$1.125 each, the first when the soldier shall have completed half of his term of service and the second at the end of that term. Senator Lobo spoke against the bill on Chinese immigration, but he concluded that the Chinese laborer infests both the European and the American in Brazil, and he thinks that if the Chinese are introduced into Brazil, they will prove to be a social scourge and a curse to the country. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—In the discussion of the bill authorizing the government to charter an elevated railway between Largo de S. Francisco de Paula and Sapucaia the following scene occurred:—José Mariano: "I have discussed this bill, and I am now going to prove that it is scandalous." Bevilacqua: "Mr. President, I do not know what has raised this storm." José Mariano: "Because I said the bill is scandalous." V. E. green angry and insulted me." In a short while the tirade became so great that the president exclaimed: "It is impossible to maintain order. I suspend the sitting." When the sitting was resumed, explanations ensued, and Deputy Júlio de Siqueira declared that this was the fourth time he had been attacked by Deputy Bevilacqua. When Deputy José Mariano was answering Deputy Antônio Olinto, he was interrupted by Deputy Bevilacqua. José Mariano: "Now the goodness to be quiet. I am answering a deputy that is worthy of it." After the exchange of several retorts, Deputy José Mariano said that Deputy Bevilacqua should be kept in a glass case. Deputy Bevilacqua: "And Y. E. should not be in this house." Deputy José Mariano: "That is true; so a house that contains a Bevilacqua I am really out of place." Deputy Bevilacqua: "Y. E. is well known." Deputy José Mariano said he counted an investigation both of his public and his private life, and Deputy Bevilacqua said he desired to place upon record that he had been attacked without provocation.

AUGUST 11.—*Senate.*—Senator João Neiva, after giving an account of his arrest and incarceration, said that he bore no malice towards anyone, was willing to forget all his wrongs in a fraternal embrace and labor for his country's prosperity. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber voted in 3rd

discussion the budget of the department of foreign affairs. The amendment abolishing the legation at the Vatican was rejected by a vote of 62 to 53. The navy bill was referred to the committee on the army and navy. The bill altering the financial system of the country was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Pereira de Lya decided that his party in Pernambuco has no intention of deposing the governor, and that the federal government will take steps to prevent the spread of anarchy in that state.

AUGUST 12.—*Senate.*—The bill on Chinese immigration was voted in 3rd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Beltrame de Mendonça, in a speech on the fall of pronouncements in the name of the provisional government, that being of revolutionary origin, it had a right to do whatever it pleased. He contested that proposition. It had the right to destroy only what was incompatible with the principles in whose name it had triumphed. The wholesale destruction of laws and institutions that represented so many conquests of freedom and civilization, achieved after long and laborious effort, is altogether unwarranted and unjustifiable. The bill granting exemption from duty for 150 woolen houses imported by the Companhia S. Lazaro was rejected. The Chamber decided to accept the resignation tendered by Deputado Lauro Soárez on June 12th, 1891. The deficiency appropriation of 5,754,347\$53 for the Central railway was voted in 2nd discussion, and the special appropriation of 250,000\$ for a house for the jury in 3rd discussion. The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion an appropriation of 18,000\$ for the payment of professors of the Gymnasio Nacional and one of 25,000\$ for the removal of the museum, and refused to grant the appropriations, for which the government had asked of \$40,000\$ for quadrupling the telegraph line between Viseu and Jaguari and 730,000\$ for constructing a line between Uberaba and Cuiabá. The bill for the conversion of the 4% gold bonds was voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill regulating the competence of the states and of the federal government in the question of internal improvements. Deputy Launoxier Godofredo presented a petition signed by 267 employees of the Central railway asking for an increase of 50% in their salaries. Deputy Marinho Rodrigues moved to inquire of the government whether the law of Sept. 10th, 1891, granting amnesty to the Pará revolutionists, is in force, and if so, why the ex-cadet Francisco José Pereira Pacheco Filho is still suffering the penalty of 30 years' imprisonment to which he was condemned. The committee on finance reported against the proposal of Capt. Collatino Marques de Souza to establish a line of steamers with the exclusive privilege of carrying Chinese and Japanese immigrants.

AUGUST 13.—*Senate.*—Discord has appeared in the republican ranks in Maranhão.

The new constitution of Amazonas adopts the principle of public voting.

In the month of June there were registered in the city of Pará 157 births and 206 deaths.

It is reported that the town of Andarai, Bahia, is threatened by a party of bandits who propose to sack the place.

The minister of agriculture has issued instructions for the execution of surveys for the improvement of the port of S. Sebastião.

The São Paulo state legislature is discussing a bill for the organization of a civilian police force. It is a timely subject for discussion.

Ex-Governor Francisco Portela has had a triumph in Campos, where he returned soon after having been released from Fort S. João.

In Casa Branca grocers are asking 45,000 reis for 10 litres of *farinha de mandioca*. It ought to pay someone to raise a little mandioca at that price.

The proprietor of the *Echo do Sul*, of Rio Grande, telegraphed to the press in this city on the 12th that his office was threatened with an attack.

The S. Paulo state government has been authorized to expend 200,000\$ on crenulations for the walls in the cities of S. Paulo, Santos and Campinas.

The preparations for the senatorial elections in the state of Rio de Janeiro are already exciting protests. The opposition complain that they are to be defeated by chicanery.

The emigration of Italian laborers is still going on, and the planters are beginning to fear that there will be a labor crisis. The emigrants complain of the costs of living and unjust treatment.

The Pirapora religious festival, near S. Paulo, was attended this year by about 25,000 people. In one day the police captured 20 well-known thieves, who were also on the ground—but not for the purposes of devotion.

—Someone has opened a dynamite campaign at Cachoeira de Itapemirim, Espírito Santo, against a lawyer named Vítor Cabral. Three bombs have already been thrown into his grounds, but no damage has resulted.

At Serra Negra, S. Paulo, there was a fight on the 8th inst. between policemen and citizens. The police is said to have been pretty roughly handled. A police detachment was at once sent there, and now everything is serene.

—It is said that the opposition proposes to contest the approaching municipal elections in S. Paulo. We are glad to hear it. It is worse than foolish for citizens to refrain from voting because they fear they cannot win the election.

—The Victoria municipal council got into a controversy with the acting governor a few days ago and then sent in its resignation. After a few conferences, cordiality was restored and the offended aldermen withdrew their resignation.

The people of S. Paulo have arranged for a visit this year from Ferrari's opera company. There are to be 15 representations, commencing about September 20th.

—Yesterday there was a solemn procession over in Niterópolis for the purpose of restoring a crucifix to the jury-room which was removed some time ago. It looks very much as though the religious freedom guaranteed by the constitution is to be a dead letter.

—A São Paulo merchant recently withdrew from the Santos custom-house a case that should have contained 12 bottles of brandy. On opening it, however, after it reached S. Paulo, he found 7 bottles of brandy, 4 empty bottles and 1 full of water and cockroaches.

—Another attempt to get rid of the foreigner is reported from Cannaveiras, Bahia. A telegram says that an attempt to kill the Frenchman Júlio Silvano had been made, and that the guilty parties had been captured, but not before wounding several of their captors.

—Fresh beef is selling at \$1.50 a kilo in Santos. We can see no reason why it should not go up to \$3.00, if the present situation continues. When the whole country settles down to a little honest work, and the demagogue is put under restraint, then we may hope for better things.

—The Victoria customs authorities are after the Companhia de Navegação Espírito Santo, for tampering with merchandise, brought out from England on the new steamer *Plotas*, without entering it at the custom-house. The company protests against even so much as an insinuation of that character.

—The São Paulo municipal authorities are selling food products at their storerooms at the following rates: rice 440 reis per litre; brown beans 380 reis; black beans 220 reis; potatoes 300 reis; farinha de mandioca 100 reis; doce Rio Grande 100 reis; jerked beef (Rio Grande) 640 reis per kilo; lard \$1.00 per kilo.

—The withdrawal of arms and munitions from the arsenal at Porto Alegre during the recent conflict is now being discussed by the press in that city. It is a question which General Vasques should be required to explain. While pretending neutrality, he appears to have supplied the Casals party with arms.

—An alarming report comes from Porto Alegre. Food products have gone up rapidly in price and fresh beef is now selling at four hundred reis per kilo. Think of it, 400 reis a kilo! What would the good people up in this part of Brazil, who are paying \$1500 to \$1550 the kilo, think if they were no more unfortunate than the residents of Porto Alegre?

—Two post-office employees were attacked by three footpads in São Paulo on the night of the 8th inst. and one of them was robbed of \$1800—all the money he had—while the other suffered no loss, because he had nothing. Another assault followed near by, shots and cries having been heard, but no report was made to the police. It is said that the police are conspicuous on all these occasions by their absence.

—Dr. Arthur Prado, president of the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração, telegraphs from S. Paulo to the Rio press, contradicting the report of the withdrawal of colonists from the plantations. What has really occurred, he says, is a change from some plantations to others. The colonists, he asserts, are well paid and are perfectly satisfied. He does not explain why the stemmers are going away crowded with them.

—The Pernambuco state executive issued a decree on the 10th suspending the municipal budget for the current year, which was the prime cause of the recent riots there. The governor declares the budget of 1891 in force. The prefect of the city, however, refuses to recognize the authority of the governor, and insists on enforcing the new budget with its obnoxious taxes. The governor uses the police to prevent the enforcement of the taxes, while the prefect employs special agents to enforce them. The conflict of authority is not only discreditable, but it is seriously injuring business.

—Deputy José Mariano received the following telegram from Pernambuco on the 10th, at 4:30 p.m.: "I consider deposition certain, perhaps to-day even. Garrison divided. Pedro Alexandre, enemy of the governor, has maitreuses at his disposition; Serra Martins, commander of the 14th battalion, and General Roberto are openly inciting the movement, saying that Floriano will accept the consummated fact. Barbosa (governor) is disposed to resist in order to maintain his authority. A frightful butchery is imminent." It will be remembered that we prophesied that General Roberto Ferreira would not be long in Pernambuco before he would have a revolution on foot to depose the governor. These military politicians are the worst enemies Brazil can have. On the following day, Gen. Roberto Ferreira telegraphed, evidently in reply to an official inquiry, that his forces were remaining neutral and would not interfere until called upon to maintain order.

THE commercial value of the produce of the Bolivian mines for 1890 is estimated at \$11,020,691, or £2,295,060. The greatest silver-producing mine of Bolivia is the Huancalca, yielding £50,192 in 1890, representing at the current value of 10.40, bolivianos per marte 0.05 fine, £6,124,402 bolivianos, equal to \$4,247,485 in United States currency. Allowing 40 per cent. of this amount for working expenses, which is a little more than the estimates, it is safe to conclude that the Huancalca realized to the stockholders last year 4,004,612 bolivianos, or \$2,544,891 in United States currency. During the last 3 years of uninterrupted prosperity the Huancalca company has realized a clear profit of 25,000,000 bolivianos, while the increasing richness of the ores mined gives promise of largely increased profits, and justifies the prediction that Huancalca shares, now worth 3,600 bolivianos each, will ultimately reach 5,000 bolivianos per share. —*Exchange.*

COFFEE NOTES

—Between March 15th, the date of the President's proclamation imposing a duty of three cents per pound on coffee imported from several South American countries, and May 31st, there were imported into this country \$5,955,044 lbs. of dutiable coffee, valued at \$77,920, the duty on which aggregated \$170,851.—*Merchants' Review*, New York, July 8th.

—About the only effect of the recently-framed reciprocity treaties that can be seen in the grocery trade is in connection with the coffee market. Mild coffee is certainly selling at better prices than would have been obtainable had not a duty been imposed on imports from Venezuela and Columbia.—*Merchants' Review*.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Decree No. 977 authorizes the Mogyana company to construct an extension from the station of Resaca to Santos.

—Troops were sent from Desterro on the 9th to repress the recently-conducted of strikers on the D. Thereza Christina railway.

—The employés of the Central railway are petitioning Congress for increased pay. Their destruction of public property shows how much they deserve it.

—The Associação Commercial of Santos has sent a telegram to the minister of agriculture, thanking him for the permission granted to the Mogyana company to extend its road to that port.

—The police force sent from Santa Catharina to repress a strike on the Thereza Christina line, has returned and reports everything serene. The disturbance was settled without the use of carbines.

—The director of the Central railway, accompanied by several employés, called at Itamaraty on the 9th inst., and presented to the Vice-President a photograph of the new locomotive *Floriano Peixoto*.

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the director of the Central railway to expedite the dispatch of flour in our country as much as possible, because of its perishable nature and as a means of cheapening bread.

—A trial of the new electric cars, overhead wire system, on the Praia Flamingo section of the Botanical Garden tramway line, took place on the 12th and resulted successfully. A high rate of speed was attained and the car obeyed the lever perfectly.

—On the 10th inst. one of the cars of a train on the Pian railway took fire, and although the train was several times stopped for the purpose of extinguishing the flames, the car and all its contents, with the exception of two cases and a bale of dry goods, were completely destroyed.

—The locomotive drivers and laborers of the Bahia and S. Francisco line struck on the 10th for an increase of 50 per cent. in their wages. The superintendent personally guaranteed an increase of 5 per cent. until an answer could be received to their demands thirty days hence.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has notified the fiscal engineers of railways enjoying favors from that state, that they are expected to live at points on the lines under their supervision, and to make regular quarterly reports. Some of these officials have been accustomed to live outside the state, and make reports when convenient.

—The minister of agriculture has requested the directors of all the railways in Brazil to send him a small map of their lines showing extensions in traffic, under construction, and projected, together with all the branches and junctions with other lines. Should the minister succeed in obtaining this information complete, we trust he will have a good railway map printed at once.

—The Rio de Janeiro and Northern railway has solicited permission to increase its tariffs 60 per cent. on imports, 50 per cent. on exports, 30 per cent. on cereals and products easily deteriorated, 20 per cent. on fruits, vegetables and other market garden products, and 10 per cent. on passenger fares. The minister of agriculture has reserved his reply until the Club de Engenheiros' report on tariffs is presented.

—The *Railway Age* gives a summary of the railway construction in the United States during the first six months of 1892. Its returns show that 1,360 miles of new main track have been laid in the period named, distributed among 111 lines in 35 of the states and territories. Last year at this time, 1,728 miles of track had been laid, and yet the entire year of 1891 showed the smallest aggregate of tracklaying since 1885.

—The decree authorizing the Mogyana to extend its lines to Santos requires that company to observe all the "zone" concessions granted to other companies, to conclude the extension and inaugurate traffic within four years, to submit the surveys, tariffs, etc., to the approval of the government, to lay a double track, not to exceed the tariffs on the other lines to Santos, and to reduce tariffs when its dividends exceed 12 per cent. The government can expropriate the line after a period of 20 years. The road must also pay 25,000\$ a year for the support of government fiscalization.

LOCAL NOTES

—President Floriano Peixoto has vetoed the bill on the retirement of judges.

—Law No. 69, of the 1st inst., alters the provisions of the electoral law of the 26th of last January.

—A number of *cafeus* and the gang of gypsies arrested in Niemeyer some weeks ago, were deported on the 12th. The money and valuables taken from the latter at the time of their arrest, were restored.

—Dr. Moniz Freire, governor of Espírito Santo, arrived in this city on the 9th, en route for Ouro Preto, where he will discuss with the governor of Minas Geraes the question of the boundary between the two states.

—On the 12th inst., Carlos Freudenthal presented to President Floriano Peixoto a proposal to supply this city with beef, binding himself to sell it to butchers at 50 reis per kilo and to establish 60 butcher shops for selling it to the public at 660 reis.

—We see by *El Oueste*, of Guatemala, that Mr. Joseph Rheinstrom has turned up there as a representative of the New York Life Ins. Co. We have no particular interest in Mr. R.'s movements, but some of his heretofore friends on this coast may know his whereabouts.

—A terrible crisis has arisen! The *previsor* of the Santa Casa de Misericordia has refused to permit the Positivists to realize a commemoration service in the S. João Baptista cemetery over the tomb of Benjamin Constant. It is feared that the irreverent heretics will stand on the graves and sit on the tombstones in their zealous effort to make a crowd.

—Masses were celebrated here on the 10th in thanksgiving for the release of the 10th of April prisoners, which was followed by a breakfast at the Club. The whole affair was marked by a feeling of happy reconciliation and freedom from resentment, at least as far as appearances and speeches go. We are under many obligations for the kind invitation extended to us.

—Cotton manufacturers will be interested to know that the well-known Works of Mr. Wm. Lancaster, of Accrington, England, have been acquired by Messrs. Lancashire & Co., who have purchased the most important patents of the old firm and will carry on the business with its principal employés. The offices of the new firm will remain in Manchester as before.

—The quietest despatch on record in this port, as we are informed, recently occurred with the British ship *Wilhelm Tell*. J. S. Crane master, consigned in Messina to Lige Brothers with a cargo of 4,700 tons of coal. This cargo was discharged and the ship was ballasted with 1,500 tons of stone in 30 working days. This shows what can be done when all the parties concerned and the conditions are favorable.

—Some of our American readers will be surprised to learn that on August 10th, 1892, the "República do Brasil" was declared in the West. If that part of France is meant, it is possible the Positivist calendar is correct; but we will be consoled if the republic was declared west of the Atlantic Ocean on any such fantastic date, even if Benjamin Constant turns over in his grave!

—The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. announces that on and after the 16th inst., the sterling rates for cable messages from Permanente to England will be reduced in 5, 45, 46, per cent., and between all other stations in Brazil and Great Britain 65, 24, a word. Press telegrams will enjoy an abatement of 50 per cent. In view of the depreciation of paper money these rates will be based on a basis fixed on the 1st of each month which will be an equivalent of the sterling rates. Under this arrangement the present currency rates will be considerably increased.

—The present chief of police is following in the footsteps of some of his predecessors in regard to the suppression of the traffic called *lencinaria*. He will not lack commendation for this, but why not make the business thorough while he is about it? There are not a few creatures called men who live upon the victims of this shameful traffic, and who are to be seen on the Ouvívor every day in good clothes and in the company of respectable people. Then there are the men who hang around the Ouvívor and who are the means of depleting every open and theatrical company which comes here. Add to these the scamps who lord on the Ouvívor and hang on the streets, whose chief occupation is that of insulting defenceless women, and we have quite enough to keep an impartial police official busy all the time.

MILITARY SAVAGERY.

On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a large party of insubordinate soldiers of the 2nd artillery, about 50 in number, appeared in the Praia Farinosa and Saco do Alferez district of this city and began an indiscriminate attack on the people, both in the street and in their houses. The men were in uniform and were armed with sword bayonets, knives, pistols, etc. They not only attacked the police and people encountered in the street, but they also attacked passing trams, cutting and beating the passengers and robbing them of their money and valuables. There were only four policemen in the district, one of whom was killed and the other three were wounded, one of them gravely. A large number of civilians were wounded more or less severely, but the number is not known as they disappeared from the scene as quickly as possible. As soon as news of the disturbance reached the central police station, a force of police was sent to the place, but the disorderly soldiers had already disappeared. The cause of the raid is not known, nor is it explained why the police sub-delegado did not call for help, when the disorders first began.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

—A Practical Grammar of the Portuguese Language; by C. H. Wilt, London: David Nutt, 270-271 Strand, 1892.—A very convenient and practical grammar, based on the Otto conversation system, and filled with explanations and phrases most likely to be of immediate practical use to the student. We do not pretend to criticise the book as a teacher would do, but from a casual inspection we are inclined to believe that it will be a valuable addition to the meager array of text-books offered to the English students of Portuguese.

—The Cotton Mill; by Charles W. Lancaster, C. E. Published by Lancester & Co., Manchester. A reference annual for mill owners, managers, engineers, spinners and manufacturers, comprising a large number of useful tables for daily use by mill engineers and in the operation of cotton mills. It also contains plans and estimates for mills, together with descriptions of machinery and lists of articles required which will be invaluable to mill owners and manufacturers. A full list of advertisements of all the best mill machinery completes a work which cannot fail to be most useful.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The balance in the state treasury of Espírito Santo on the 11th inst. was 303,000\$.

—On the 10th there were shipped \$60,000 sterling at Buenos Aires for Rio de Janeiro.

—Law No. 73, of the 8th inst., makes a special appropriation of \$80,215\$ for the police force.

—The governor of Bahia has asked for a supplementary credit of 217,027\$875 to meet expenses up to the end of the year.

—A Buenos Aires telegraph of the 10th announces the discovery there of counterfeit 1000\$ bills of the Banco do Brasil. The counterfeiters were all captured.

—The Companhia Locutorio Victoriana, of Victoria, Espírito Santo, has gone into liquidation. The stockholders will lose 45 per cent. of the capital realized.

—The project authorizing the S. Paulo state government to deposit its surplus funds in various local banks, for current use, has been defeated in the senate in 2nd reading.

—The newspapers of the 12th announced that the Vice-President would give his opinion on banking reform at a cabinet meeting on that day. The financial world is awaiting this opinion with bated breath.

—A telegram of the 12th inst. from S. Paulo reports a very bad state of affairs in Santos. As the railways fail to carry the coffee delivered at the stations the commission merchants find it difficult to honor the drafts of the planters. The banks, fearing a panic, refuse to advance money. The failure of an important house in that city is expected.

—The official value of the merchandise imported into Santos Catharina came from foreign countries during the year 1891 amounted to 1,122,102,25\$, of which 465,081,201 from Germany, 34,314,045 from Great Britain, 87,885,377 from the United States, 59,008,353 from Uruguay, 24,831,816 from France, and the balance from diverse countries.

—Executive decree No. 978, of the 5th inst., makes a special appropriation of 500,000\$ for increasing the pay of telegraph operators. The pay of operators in virtue of the decree will hereafter be as follows: 1st class, 480 reis per annum; 2nd class, 3,800\$; 3rd class, 3,000\$. There are 60 1st class, 100 2nd class and 240 3rd class operators employed on the government lines.

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—A telegram from Rio Grande do Norte on the 11th says that the legislature of that state has imposed a duty of 4% on imports for consumption from other states. The tax is unconstitutional, but apparently makes very little difference. The conflicting ideas about taxation and the powers of states and municipalities in regard to the same, promise to lead us into a labyrinth of confusion before long.

—The comparative receipts at the Rio custom-house for the first six months of this year and of 1891 were as follows:

1892 1891

Importation... 41,064,977\$678 32,436,979\$126

Exportation... 2,857,715 872 3,550,246 845

Total receipts... 44,916,751,960 36,239,978 394

Internal revenue... 8,085,308 148 11,304,371 282

This year the receipts were augmented by a surtax and by the depreciation in the currency.

—The Rio Janeiro, August 13th, 1892

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000), gold, 27.10

do do 1000,000 in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 54 75 cts.

do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold... 1,887

do £100 in Brazil 875

Bank rate of exchange, London to Rio... 8 892

Bank rate of exchange, London to New York... 10 75 cts.

Value of \$1.00 per £1 54 75 cts.

Value of £1 per \$1.00 in Brazil... 4819

Value of £1 sterling... \$35133

EXCHANGE.

August 9.—The market opened irregularly with three official

prices posted by the banks, viz. 10/5, 10/6 and 10/7. The market was flat and commercial sterling was down at 10/5, 10/6, 10/7, and 10/8, but the latter rate was most popular.

—The banks offered to buy at 10/5, 10/6, 10/7, 10/8 and 10/9, and commercial sterling fluctuated between 10/5 and 10/9.

—Sovereigns sold at 10/8, 10/9, and closed with buyers at 10/8, 10/9.

—The banks closed with buyers at 10/8, 10/9, and 10/10.

—The market opened strong. The banks posted 10/4, 10/5, which was officially advanced, and the rates done in bank sterling on bankers at 10/4, 10/5, 10/6, 10/7, 10/8, 10/9, 10/10, 10/11, 10/12, 10/13, 10/14, 10/15, 10/16, 10/17, 10/18, 10/19, 10/20, 10/21, 10/22, 10/23, 10/24, 10/25, 10/26, 10/27, 10/28, 10/29, 10/30, 10/31, 10/32, 10/33, 10/34, 10/35, 10/36, 10/37, 10/38, 10/39, 10/40, 10/41, 10/42, 10/43, 10/44, 10/45, 10/46, 10/47, 10/48, 10/49, 10/50, 10/51, 10/52, 10/53, 10/54, 10/55, 10/56, 10/57, 10/58, 10/59, 10/60, 10/61, 10/62, 10/63, 10/64, 10/65, 10/66, 10/67, 10/68, 10/69, 10/70, 10/71, 10/72, 10/73, 10/74, 10/75, 10/76, 10/77, 10/78, 10/79, 10/80, 10/81, 10/82, 10/83, 10/84, 10/85, 10/86, 10/87, 10/88, 10/89, 10/90, 10/91, 10/92, 10/93, 10/94, 10/95, 10/96, 10/97, 10/98, 10/99, 10/100, 10/101, 10/102, 10/103, 10/104, 10/105, 10/106, 10/107, 10/108, 10/109, 10/110, 10/111, 10/112, 10/113, 10/114, 10/115, 10/116, 10/117, 10/118, 10/119, 10/120, 10/121, 10/122, 10/123, 10/124, 10/125, 10/126, 10/127, 10/128, 10/129, 10/130, 10/131, 10/132, 10/133, 10/134, 10/135, 10/136, 10/137, 10/138, 10/139, 10/140, 10/141, 10/142, 10/143, 10/144, 10/145, 10/146, 10/147, 10/148, 10/149, 10/150, 10/151, 10/152, 10/153, 10/154, 10/155, 10/156, 10/157, 10/158, 10/159, 10/160, 10/161, 10/162, 10/163, 10/164, 10/165, 10/166, 10/167, 10/168, 10/169, 10/170, 10/171, 10/172, 10/173, 10/174, 10/175, 10/176, 10/177, 10/178, 10/179, 10/180, 10/181, 10/182, 10/183, 10/184, 10/185, 10/186, 10/187, 10/188, 10/189, 10/190, 10/191, 10/192, 10/193, 10/194, 10/195, 10/196, 10/197, 10/198, 10/199, 10/200, 10/201, 10/202, 10/203, 10/204, 10/205, 10/206, 10/207, 10/208, 10/209, 10/210, 10/211, 10/212, 10/213, 10/214, 10/215, 10/216, 10/217, 10/218, 10/219, 10/220, 10/221, 10/222, 10/223, 10/224, 10/225, 10/226, 10/227, 10/228, 10/229, 10/230, 10/231, 10/232, 10/233, 10/234, 10/235, 10/236, 10/237, 10/238, 10/239, 10/240, 10/241, 10/242, 10/243, 10/244, 10/245, 10/246, 10/247, 10/248, 10/249, 10/250, 10/251, 10/252, 10/253, 10/254, 10/255, 10/256, 10/257, 10/258, 10/259, 10/260, 10/261, 10/262, 10/263, 10/264, 10/265, 10/266, 10/267, 10/268, 10/269, 10/270, 10/271, 10/272, 10/273, 10/274, 10/275, 10/276, 10/277, 10/278, 10/279, 10/280, 10/281, 10/282, 10/283, 10/284, 10/285, 10/286, 10/287, 10/288, 10/289, 10/290, 10/291, 10/292, 10/293, 10/294, 10/295, 10/296, 10/297, 10/298, 10/299, 10/300, 10/301, 10/302, 10/303, 10/304, 10/305, 10/306, 10/307, 10/308, 10/309, 10/310, 10/311, 10/312, 10/313, 10/314, 10/315, 10/316, 10/317, 10/318, 10/319, 10/320, 10/321, 10/322, 10/323, 10/324, 10/325, 10/326, 10/327, 10/328, 10/329, 10/330, 10/331, 10/332, 10/333, 10/334, 10/335, 10/336, 10/337, 10/338, 10/339, 10/340, 10/341, 10/342, 10/343, 10/344, 10/345, 10/346, 10/347, 10/348, 10/349, 10/350, 10/351, 10/352, 10/353, 10/354, 10/355, 10/356, 10/357, 10/358, 10/359, 10/360, 10/361, 10/362, 10/363, 10/364, 10/365, 10/366, 10/367, 10/368, 10/369, 10/370, 10/371, 10/372, 10/373, 10/374, 10/375, 10/376, 10/377, 10/378, 10/379, 10/380, 10/381, 10/382, 10/383, 10/384, 10/385, 10/386, 10/387, 10/388, 10/389, 10/390, 10/391, 10/392, 10/393, 10/394, 10/395, 10/396, 10/397, 10/398, 10/399, 10/400, 10/401, 10/402, 10/403, 10/404, 10/405, 10/406, 10/407, 10/408, 10/409, 10/410, 10/411, 10/412, 10/413, 10/414, 10/415, 10/416, 10/417, 10/418, 10/419, 10/420, 10/421, 10/422, 10/423, 10/424, 10/425, 10/426, 10/427, 10/428, 10/429, 10/430, 10/431, 10/432, 10/433, 10/434, 10/435, 10/436, 10/437, 10/438, 10/439, 10/440, 10/441, 10/442, 10/443, 10/444, 10/445, 10/446, 10/447, 10/448, 10/449, 10/450, 10/451, 10/452, 10/453, 10/454, 10/455, 10/456, 10/457, 10/458, 10/459, 10/460, 10/461, 10/462, 10/463, 10/464, 10/465, 10/466, 10/467, 10/468, 10/469, 10/470, 10/471, 10/472, 10/473, 10/474, 10/475, 10/476, 10/477, 10/478, 10/479, 10/480, 10/481, 10/482, 10/483, 10/484, 10/485, 10/486, 10/487, 10/488, 10/489, 10/490, 10/491, 10/492, 10/493, 10/494, 10/495, 10/496, 10/497, 10/498, 10/499, 10/500, 10/501, 10/502, 10/503, 10/504, 10/505, 10/506, 10/507, 10/508, 10/509, 10/510, 10/511, 10/512, 10/513, 10/514, 10/515, 10/516, 10/517, 10/518, 10/519, 10/520, 10/521, 10/522, 10/523, 10/524, 10/525, 10/526, 10/527, 10/528, 10/529, 10/530, 10/531, 10/532, 10/533, 10/534, 10/535, 10/536, 10/537, 10/538, 10/539, 10/540, 10/541, 10/542, 10/543, 10/544, 10/545, 10/546, 10/547, 10/548, 10/549, 10/550, 10/551, 10/552, 10/553, 10/554, 10/555, 10/556, 10/557, 10/558, 10/559, 10/560, 10/561, 10/562, 10/563, 10/564, 10/565, 10/566, 10/567, 10/568, 10/569, 10/570, 10/571, 10/572, 10/573, 10/574, 10/575, 10/576, 10/577, 10/578, 10/579, 10/580, 10/581, 10/582, 10/583, 10/584, 10/585, 10/586, 10/587, 10/588, 10/589, 10/590, 10/591, 10/592, 10/593, 10/594, 10/595, 10/596, 10/597, 10/598, 10/599, 10/600, 10/601, 10/602, 10/603, 10/604, 10/605, 10/606, 10/607, 10/608, 10/609,

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.						
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$64,954,6008	Jan.—July	4	Apollines.....	200—1,000\$	1,016 7/800	1,016 8/800
	Quarterly	4	do gold.....	200—1,000	1,100 1/000	1,095 000—1,100 1/000
135,105,100	Jan.—July	4	do do.....	1,000\$		
15,947,500	Apr.—Oct.	4½	Gold Loan 1851.....	1,000	1,100 000	1,005 000—1,100 000
	Quarterly	4½	do 1859.....	1,000	1,100 000	1,005 000—1,100 000
18,350,000	do	4	do 1859.....	500—1,000	1,100 000	1,005 000—1,100 000
8,950,800	Jan.—July	4	State Bonds.....	1,000	1,100 000	1,005 000—1,100 000

DEBENTURES

DEBENTURES.									
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies			Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation	
1,300,000\$									
1,300,000	May-Nov	8	Bragantina			200\$	196		
			Campos and Carangola			200	195		
			Geral do Brasil			141.5	3		
17,320,000			Jata de Fábrica			120	37	300	300
1,130,200	Jan.-July	6 1/4	Leopoldina			200	106		
15,107,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/4	do	gold		150	600		
14,095,010	do	5-6	do	gold		111 5.5	22	21	22 000
			do	do		100	86	10	
			Maranhão			200	60		
5,000,000	Mar-Sent	7	Deso de Minas			200	61	74	74 000
1,125,000	Jan.-July	7	Sapucáia			200	192		
1,125,000	Feb.-Aug	7	S. Isidro do Rio Preto			200	440		
1,125,000	Jan.-July	6	do gold			150	72	72	72 000
1,125,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	Sorocabana			200	700		
630,000	Jan.-July	7	Uaique Valenciana			200	140		
1,787,500									
445,533	Jan.-July	5	TRAMWAYS.			200	90		
783,700	do	6	Cant. e Virg. Fluminense			500	495		
240,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Carvalho			100	115	10	
234,000	Jan.-July	6 1/4	do			200	198		
1,377,300	May-Nov	3	PERUANICO			200	100		
8,000,000	Jan.-Dec.	3	Vila Isaiel			200	192		
7,841,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/4	SHIPPING.			200	192		
1,500,000	Jan.-July	7	Central S. Paulo F. & T.			200	180		
200,000	Mar.-Sept	6 1/4	Piúra			200	180		
2,960,000	Feb.-Aug	7	Quibama			200	169		
430,000	May-Nov	7	Rio Branco			200	169		
1,160,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	MIL.			200	200		
661,000	May-Nov	7	7			200	200		
660,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Alliança			200	200		
4,159,000	Jan.-July	7	Bonfim			200	200		
3,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	BRIL Industrial			200	200		
3,000,000	Jan.-July	7	Caribea			200	200		
2,900,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Cooperativa Industrial			200	200		
3,000,000	Jan.-July	7	Industrial Mineiro			200	200		
3,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Petropolitano			200	192		
3,000,000	Jan.-July	7	Praia Grande			200	190		
3,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Primer Industrial do Brasil			200	200		
3,000,000	Jan.-July	7	Primer Industrial do Brasil			200	195		
2,900,000	Mar.-Sept	6 1/4	S. Francisco			200	198		
3,500,000	May-Nov	7	S. Lazaro			200	198		
220,900	Mar.-Sept	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara			100	100		
6,757,000	Jan.-July	7	Untio Industrial S. Sebastião			200 10.2	95		
197,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Jenyson (gold)			100	95		
			MISCELLANEOUS						

SEARCHING

SHIPPING.							
Capital	Cash paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000\$	600,000\$	..	Carioca .....	....	100\$	210,000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navegação Costeira .....	....	160	..	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	..	Norte e S. ...	12.42 per A.Jan. 91	40	55,000	— 40,000

INSURANCE

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.							
Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last rate	Closing quotations	
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	Alagonia.....	.....	40\$	25,000	—
1,000,000	320,000	Calo Frio.....	.....	40	45,000	—
1,000,000	100,000	Colatina.....	.....	40	45,000	—
12,000,000	1,000,000	Estrela....., to Chopin, Geral do Brasil.....	.....	40	7,000	48000—
60,100,000	100,000	do.....	70	70	8,000	—	
10,000,000	.....	do.....	200	200	8,000	—
20,000,000	500,000	Goyaz to Mutto Guissu.....	.....	.....	—	—
10,000,000	500,000	do.....	200	200	—	—	
10,000,000	5,000,000	Minas de S. Jenymin.....	.....	25	6,000	—
3,000,000	900,000	Munizinho.....	.....	40	60,000	—
9,000,000	8,000,000	Nordeste do Brasil.....	.....	40	—	—
2,000,000	9,400,000	Norte de S. Pauli.....	.....	40	7,000	—
10,000,000	6,700,000	Oeste de Minas.....	.....	200	200,000	70,000—
10,000,000	7,200,000	3 series.....	.....	65	36,000	—
10,000,000	11,073,750	do.....	.....	65	36,000	70,000—
8,000,000	1,600,000	Piauapeba.....	.....	40	45,000	—
10,000,000	1,600,000	Pedreira in Araxá.....	.....	40	51,000	—
10,000,000	1,600,000	Quixadá.....	.....	40	—	—
6,000,000	1,100,000	Rio Dicas.....	Int.—Jan. 91	200	86,000	—	
8,000,000	12,000,000	Sorocatana.....	.....	40	38,000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	do prolongation.....	9 th June 90	200	150,000	—	
10,000,000	5,000,000	do.....	3 rd June 90	45	45,000	45,000—	
3,000,000	4,400,000	Theropólis.....	.....	40	7,000	—
10,000,000	6,600,000	Tianguá.....	.....	100	—	—
6,000,000	1,180,172	União Valenciana.....	.....	100	—	—
3,000,000	6,000,000	Viseu e Paty do Alferes.....	6 th Feb.—Feb. 84	10	15,000	—	
9,000,000	43,000,000	Viagão Ferro Sapecú.....	.....	200	12,500	11,500—12,500
TRAMWAYS.							
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	Caricóia.....	.....	200\$	200,000	—
12,000,000	1,200,000	Cotovelo (and hotel).....	1 st July 91	200	200,000	—	
12,000,000	12,000,000	Jardim Botânico.....	3 rd July 92	200	195,000	188,000—195,000	
8,000,000	800,000	Pernambuco.....	6 th July 91	200	120,000	—	
9,000,000	84,186	S. Christovão.....	8 th July 92	200	120,000	220,000—228,000	
9,000,000	553,826	do.....	.....	200	—	—
3,000,000	2,000,000	do.....	.....	200	—	—

BANKS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Provin. Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
13,827,000	Jan.—July	6	Governo Real do Brasil,...	100%	52 8/10	52 8/10—53 8/10
7,939,700	July—Oct.	6	do. pink	100	—	—120000
	.....	6	Ursula Real de S. Paulo,...	100	92 8/10	—
7,700,000	.....	7	Governo Real e Intercolonial	100	—	—85 8/10
8,000,000	.....	6	Rep. dos Estados Unidos,...	100	32 8/10	—
	.....	5	do. pink	100	—	85 8/10
500,000	Aug.—Nov.	5	Postal	100	86 8/10	—
13,375,000	.....	6	União Agricola do Brasil	100	—	—
13,375,000	Jan.—July	6	União, S. Paulo,.....	100	83 1/2 8/10	—75 8/10

MULLC

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale		Closing quotations
					Units	Value	
100,000	4,410,000	168,212	Allianca	1 \$800 — July 92	200	300,000	—
100,000	4,210,000	...	Hon Fim	12 000 — July 92	200	200,000	—
4,000,000	6,372,000	152	Brasil Industrial	8 000 — July 92	200	220,000	220,000-225,000
1,000,000	512	Brasiliana	10 000 — July 92	200	100	100,000	—
1,000,000	10,553	Carvalho	10 000 — July 92	200	100	100,000	—
1,000,000	29,000	Confianca Industrial	10 000 — July 92	200	100	100,000	—
410,160	...	Curitiba	2 in series	100	100	100,000	—
250,000	321,000	...	Curitiba	3 100 — July 91	100	125,000	—
600,000	600,000	...	...	...	200	220,000	220,000
200,000	157,440	10,833	Industrial Mineira .....	...	200	200,000	—
400,000	100,000	...	Industrial Ouro Preto .....	...	200	200,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	23,000	Pão Grande	12 000 — July 92	200	220,000	—
1,000,000	0	...	Progresso	9 000 — July 89	200	140,000	—
1,000,000	227,324	...	...	7 000 — July 92	200	200,000	—
3,200,000	31,718	Rink	14 000 — July 88	200	200	200,000	—
1,200,000	...	S. Lazarro	8 000 — July 91	200	135,000	—	
1,200,000	18,400,000	...	do 2 series .....	...	100	100,000	—
3,000,000	100,000	10,612	S. Pedro de Alcantara	— July 92	200	130,000	—
1,000,000	4,100,000	...	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 400 — Jan. 91	200	150,000	—

MISCELLANEOUS

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
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The fine Steamer
VIGILANCIA
Captain CROSSMAN
will sail for
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BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,
BARRAJOAS AND ST. THOMAS.
Friday 19th August at 10.00 a.m.

Passage Rates

	cabins	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
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" & back..	\$278	"

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E. C. Baker, Manager

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And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

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ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 17	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
.. 24	Trent....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
Sept. 2	Tagus....	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
.. 5	Thames...	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
twice per month.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

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G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Laplace..... Aug. 20th.

New Orleans:

Hogarth..... Aug. 30th.

River Plate:

Leibnitz..... Aug. 25th.

Chili and Peru:

Chaucer..... Aug. 27th.

Antwerp:

Herschel..... Aug. 16th.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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Wm. R. McNiven,

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São Paulo: 14, Rue Florencio d'Almeida

Bahia: In front of the Elevator

Campos: 69, Rua 23 de Maio

Porto Alegre: 329, Rua das Andendas

Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Malpú

Rosario: 43 G, Calle Cordoba

Montevideo: 73, Calle 18 de Julio

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Passengers and cargo for all parts of the different lines
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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Culling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Potosi..... Aug. 18th

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These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
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HOMEBWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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These steamers are leaders in every respect and are
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

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HOMEBWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Doric..... Sep. 9th

Arawa..... Oct. 7th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
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There is no medicine for the radical cure of dyspepsia and
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more effectually than any other. It is a decoction of the
Panthaea remedy of André Leivas. It is sold by all the leading
chemists in Brazil; at the depots of the manufacturer in all
the Provincial Capitals and in the Federal Capital, Rua
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On and after the 16th August the rate from Great Britain
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Rio de Janeiro 12th August 1892.

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there is no more powerful medicine than these healing pills
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